MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

Editor: Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE.

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INTRODUCTION.

The REVIEW for March, 1895, is based on reports from 3,209 stations occupied by regular and voluntary observers. These reports are classified as follows: 149 reports from Weather Bureau stations; 36 reports from U. S. Army post surgeons; 2,379 monthly reports from State Weather Service and voluntary observers; 31 reports from Canadian stations; 68 reports through the Southern Pacific Railway Company; 528 marine reports through the cooperation of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and New York Herald Weather Service; monthly reports from 18 U. S. Life-Saving stations; monthly reports from local services established in all States and Territories; and international simultaneous observations. Trustworthy newspaper extracts and special reports have also been used.

The WEATHER REVIEW for this month has been prepared under the general editorial supervision of Prof. Cleveland Abbe. Unless otherwise specifically noted, the text is written by the Editor, but the statistical tables are furnished by the Division of Records and Meteorological Data, in charge of Mr. A. J. Henry, chief of that division.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WEATHER FOR MARCH, 1895.

The mean temperature throughout the United States was not remarkable for any extreme values, but the extreme temperatures were the highest on record in the interior and the lowest on record on the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California. The accumulated temperatures continue to show a general deficit. The rainfall was deficient over the extreme Northern and Southern States and the Atlantic coast, but was in excess over the Central States. The accumulated precipitation continued to show a deficit from the Middle States and New England west and southwest to the Rocky Mountain plateau.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

[*In inches and hundredths.*]

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure reduced to sea level, as shown by mercurial barometers not reduced to standard gravity and as determined from observations taken daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. (seventy-fifth meridian time), is shown by isobars on Chart II. That portion of the reduction to standard gravity that depends on latitude is shown by the numbers printed on the right-hand border.

The *mean pressures* during the current month were highest in the southern and central portions of the United States; the highest was 30.14, Tampa and Titusville. The lowest mean pressures were in Canada, the northern portion of the United States, and along the coast of Washington and Oregon; the lowest was 29.69, St. Johns.

As compared with the normal for March, the mean pressure for the current month was decidedly in excess in the Lake region, along the Atlantic coast from New Hampshire to the extreme southern end of Florida, along the Gulf coast and in the Mississippi Valley as far north as St. Paul, except in Mississippi and a portion of Louisiana; the greatest excess was Lander, 0.07. Pressure was deficient in Maine and Canada, in the British Possessions, and along the northern portion of the United States to the Pacific coast and through Washington, Oregon, and California to Yuma, also in Mississippi and part of Louisiana; the greatest deficit was 0.14, St. Johns.

As compared with the preceding month of February, the pressures reduced to sea level show a rise in Canada, New England, New York, New Jersey, and the Lake region as far as Sault Ste. Marie. The maximum rise was Yarmouth, 0.13. Throughout the rest of the country pressure fell. The maximum falls were: Miles City, 0.27; Medicine Hat and Idaho Falls, 0.26; Oklahoma, 0.25.

AREAS OF HIGH PRESSURE.

The tracks of the centers of areas of high pressure are shown on Chart IV, which also gives the maximum pressure at the center at each date.

Of these areas the most remarkable were the following:

I.—This appeared on the 1st, covering the Rocky Mountain plateau region, where the center of highest pressure soon disappeared. At that time its front extended from southern Texas to the Upper Lake region with strong, cold, northwesterly winds over the entire interval. As this front moved eastward to the Appalachians, with rain or snow from Texas to the Lake region, a trough of low pressure developed at the southern extremity in Alabama and moved eastward as low No. II, while another developed at the northern extremity and moved northeastward as low No. I. The heavier rains and stronger winds attended the center of the southern depression.